

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5515

晚十初月六年三十三緒光

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907.

五拜禮 號九十月七 英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 14,550,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
HOMBAI. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—

For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. [17]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 800,000.
Shortly to be increased to £ 1,200,000.

RESERVE FUND £ 1,075,000.
Shortly to be increased to £ 1,475,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £ 800,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED Gold \$10,000,000.

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$ 3,250,000.

RESERVE FUND Gold \$ 3,250,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREE NEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

CHAS. R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1907. [18]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong, Sourabaya, Chemou, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Ulujuat, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Koi-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 4% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 3% do.

Do. 3 do. 2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. [20]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND:—Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000.

Silver Reserve \$1,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman.
A. Fuchs, Esq., E. Shellim, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq., R. Shawan, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
C. R. Leuzmann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong:—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai:—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

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For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong:—J. R. M. SMITH.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 25th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA	27th July, Noon.	See Special Advertisement.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	NYANZA	About 31st July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & PALMA	Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	About 2nd Aug.	Freight only.
YOKOHAMA			

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [19]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

Hunters English Ox Tongues, Lunch Tongues, Pressed Beef, Ox Tongues in Jelly and Paysandu Tongues.

HANDY SLICED HAMS IN TINS.

ENGLISH FRUITS IN BOTTLES

DELICACIES FOR P.C.NICS.

FINEST CLOTTED CREAM.

27 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. per tin.

NEW STORES PRICE LIST

CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [35]

ASK FOR

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

and see that you get it.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LABEL.

BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS,

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907. [38]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 21st July.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare \$4.00

" " on the following day 5.00

" Single 2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. [39]

Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

For Sale at

THE SAVOY,

in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch Store in Kowloon.

THE MUTUAL STORES,

and all its BRANCHES.

WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. [30]

THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS, 2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

HATS, SHOES, BLOUSES, DRESSES, ROBES, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907. [39]

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony. [545]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [26]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS

(if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906. [27]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000.)

Undertakes and Executes

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c., &c.,

SHAWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [35]

GRAND OPENING

OF

ARTS EXHIBITION.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC

COLLEGE,

there will be opened to the public at

Sold by all Chemists

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

This Week.

SPECIAL
SHOW DAYSOF
Latest
Summer
Fashions.SMART
MODELS
IN
BLOUSES.NOVEL
STYLES
IN

LACE GOODS.

NEW
DESIGNS
IN

LADIES' BELTS.

LATEST
CREATIONS
IN
MILLINERY.WM. POWELL,
LTD.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

A VISIT TO JAVA.

The following are interesting extracts from Mr. Ukers' interesting article in the "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal":

It is a complete transition from the Straits Settlements to Netherlands India, says the writer. One is quick to feel the impending change as soon as he steps on board the Dutch steamer that is to ferry him across the intervening water. The interior fittings, the decorations and the cuisine are essentially Dutch. The first day out the

DUTCH EAST INDIAN COSTUME makes its appearance—the same costume that so shocked the sensitive Mr. Kipling, of India, and that good American lady, Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. This costume for the ladies consists of a kind of adaptation of the native Javanese sarong and kebaya. A kebaya is a sort of dressing jacket of embroidered white batiste (the description is not mine, but was supplied to me by a kind Dutch matron) fastened down the front with ornamental pins and little gold chains, and under it is worn the sarong, a gaudily coloured skirt falling down straight and narrow, with one single deep fold in front and kept in place by a silk sash wound several times round the waist, its ends dangling loose. With the costume, little high-heeled slippers are worn on the bare feet; and the hair is done in native style, simply drawn back from the forehead and twisted into a knot at the back of the head. Altogether, this style of attire is original rather than becoming, remarks a Dutch writer. It must be confessed that it takes a particularly graceful woman to wear it in becoming fashion. And for men, a kebaya and trousers of thin sarong stuff gaily sprinkled with blue and yellow flowers, butterflies and dragons. The costume is de rigueur in the home and even in the hotels in Netherlands India, from early morning till late afternoon, when European dress is donned for dinner and evening wear. On every side one is made conscious of the fact that this is a Dutch Colony. There are Dutch colonization methods he sees being put into practice everywhere about him, and when one has visited Holland, there is much that is familiar. How does

DUTCH COLONIZATION differ from the French, German, English or American? Well, that, I fear must be reserved for another story. Suffice it for the present that it is superior (in the writer's humble opinion) to all these in some respects, and in some few respects their inferior—but very few. In a word it closely approaches the ideal.

Generally speaking, one's first impression of a Dutch colonial town is that these sturdy people have transplanted to the tropics bodily and without change the most striking feature of the Dutch landscape. I refer to the systems of canals which are to be found even in the smallest communities. Second, there is a feeling that many of the manners and customs of the Dutch homeland have been neatly adapted to tropical needs—and this applies even to the architecture of cities and towns. It is still Holland—but

A TROPICAL HOLLAND, not a Holland of the 53rd parallel north, but of the 6th south. And this, let me remark in passing, is something which the Englishman finds it hard to do. He finds it hard, when moving to the tropics, to adapt himself (except in minor details) to the tropics, to the differences in climate. He builds European houses adapted only to the temperate zone in Colombo and Singapore; he dresses for dinner much the same as if he were dining at Claridge's or the Savoy at home; he drinks the same drinks, he eats much the same food and his business and social routine is only slightly different in Madras from what it is in London. In short, once an Englishman always an Englishman. But what's all this got to do with coffee in Java? I must return to my muttons. There is no irritating red tape to tangle one up at Tandjong Priok. Courteous officials pass one's luggage with the least formality and in what seems but a few minutes the wildly shrieking railway engine puffs into the station at Batavia and you are free to select your conveyance to the residential portion of the town. For old Batavia, built in the ancient Dutch style some centuries ago before the Dutch had learned the ABC of colonization is given over wholly to the business offices and godowns; the hotels, the European shops and homes of the people are at Wallerodeen, the new town of Batavia, situated a mile or so further south.

The Hotel Des Indes in Batavia, he says, is undoubtedly the finest tropical hotel in the East. In it you will find every European comfort adapted to the requirements of life in the tropics. It is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. My principal regret in leaving Java was that I had to forego the quiet luxury and convenience offered by this prize hostelry. And if the natural dignity and becoming reserve of Manager J. M. Gantvoort did not permit of his falling upon my neck so to speak, after the Raffles fashion, I was none the less well received and well cared for during the whole of my stay on the island. After the Hotel Des Indes the average New York or London hotel, with its germ laden carpets and draperies, appears like an abomination. And when the dinner hour arrives, and the ladies in their Paris gowns and the men in European evening dress, and you find that the chief has prepared a menu which would do credit to any Continental hotel, you listen to the string band the while, you cease to wonder why some Dutchman came out to Java and never want to go back to Europe again.

FERTILITY OF JAVA, Java has been well called 'The Garden of the East.' Everything grows in Java and grows well. The luxuriance of the place is amazing. In Ceylon and India isolated tree ferns are pointed out as curiosities—in Java and Sumatra are to be seen whole forests of tree ferns. A Ceylon planter complained to me about natives stealing his coconuts. In Java the coconuts grow in such abundance, even on the highways, that no one cares who picks them. There are

thirty-eight millions of people in Java, yet one never hears of famine foods for the Javanese.

The natives not only have enough to eat, he says, but are rich withal. And what is true of Java is true of Sumatra as well, only more so. Indeed, the native in Sumatra is so well off that he has to be almost coaxed to work on the coffee estates. As it is, he waits such good pay for his hire (being so independent of Europeans) that tea cultivation is not possible in Sumatra because labour is so dear—not scarce, but high priced.

And at one time the principal product of this Java garden was coffee—the coffee that made Java famous round the world. In former years the cultivation of coffee in Java was the principal source of revenue for the Government but of late years there has been a constant decrease.

In one place the writer was surprised to see tea being planted among the coffee. The estate proprietor said he began planting tea about two years ago. Now he said he was sorry and would in the future only plant rubber for the rubber boom has reached Java, and many planters have caught the fever. With the disappearance of coffee this wonderful country is assuming importance among the tea producing countries.

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, owing to the INCREASE of the Business of Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., WINE MERCHANTS of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, the business has been formed into a Company with limited liability under the name and style of Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LIMITED, with Mr. A. E. ROBINSON as its Manager.

All Debts due to, and owing by, the late firm, will be received, and paid, by Messrs. H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [627]

Intimations.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB, AUSTIN ROAD.

AN OPEN AIR CONCERT will be held at the Green on SATURDAY, July 20th, commencing 9 P.M.

MACHADO'S STRING BAND will be in attendance. Tickets, \$1.00 each, can be obtained from members, or at the gate. Ladies free.

P. H. NYE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907. [659]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
Every 10 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [59]

For Sale.

A. CHAZALON & CO., 6, Queen's Road Central, WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT in pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS.

GRENADINE, GROSKILLE, & Co.

VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE AND OTHER FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

Also Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS suitable for Pic-nic.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [60]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER, guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

Price \$10.00 per case of 48 Bottles (quarts) or 6.00 pints.

Special Prices for Quantities. Sole Agents—SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 10th January, 1907. [54]

Intimation.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE GUARANTEE STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

CALDERON MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. on the 19th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907. [6]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ZETEN," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July, at 1 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 28th of July, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1907. [11]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SUNDA," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUZ and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907. [12]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful for any PATCHES or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1907.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—HO TUNG, Comptroller Department, Jardine, Matheson & Co. Hongkong, 4th April, 1907. [71]

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. [87]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [66]

TO LET.

"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road, No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, Bonham Road.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [629]

TO LET.

NO. 5, AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon.

Possession 1st June, 1907. Apply to—COMPTROLLER DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSON & Co. Hongkong, 24th April, 1907. [440]

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamseed, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [67]

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5 MORRISON HILL.

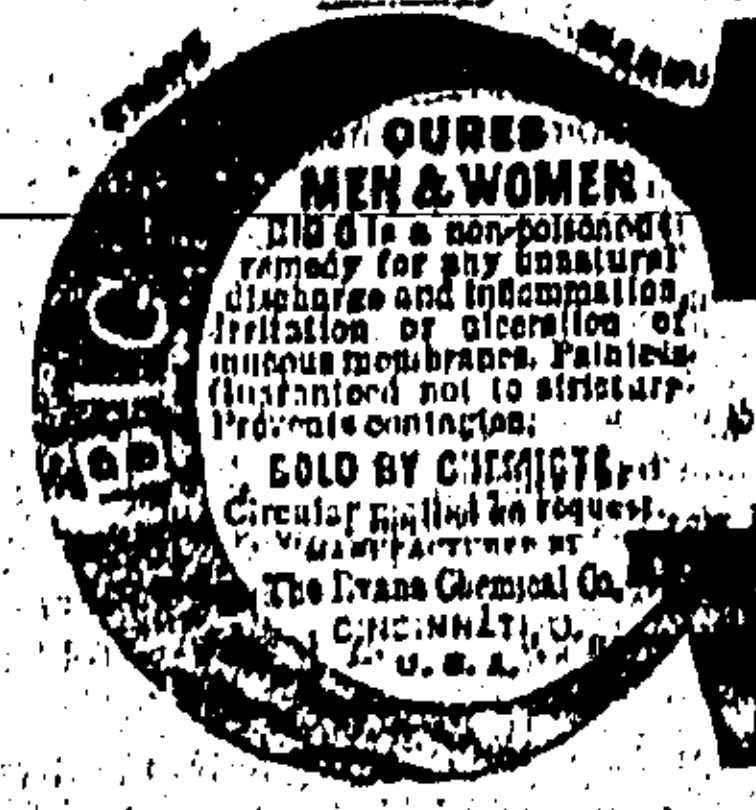
Apply to—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. [624]

TO LET.

From 1st July.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9a, 9b, 9c, and 10, PRAYA EAST, at present in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [499]



Public Companies.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$5.50 per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 16th instant, to THURSDAY, the 25th instant, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1907. [648]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS TWO per share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 25th instant, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 16th instant, to MONDAY, the 25th instant, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1907. [653]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE PIECES OF LANDED PROPERTY situate at CANTON, near the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf and facing the river. Title Deeds can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

For further particulars, apply to—GOLDING and BARLOW, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [526]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. [65]

THE HONGKONG STUDIO HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes. LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE. Hongkong, 15th September, 1907. [64]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION. TRADE MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, sold in the Continental Hospitals by Kieckhefer, Kieckhefer, and others, combines all the desiderata for being a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARET.

	Per case, 12 doz. bts.	Per case, 6 doz. bts.
St. ESTEPHE	7.50	8.50
St. JULIEN	9.00	10.00
LA ROSE	12.00	13.00
CHATEAU HAUT BRION	18.00	20.00
LARRIVET	22.00	24.00
CHATEAU MOUTON	25.00	—
D'ARMAILHAC	30.00	—
CHATEAU PONTET	30.00	—
CARNET	30.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR	30.00	—
CARNET	30.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN	44.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITE	50.00	—

OUR CLARETS, including the lowest priced, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CLARETS from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.

On 19th July, at Hongkong, the wife of CARLOS CAIRAL, Chinese Customs Service, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

Japanese exchanges by the mail this morning bring fresh evidence of the close watch kept on the staple industry of Hongkong by our commercial rivals in Japan. It has been a matter of common knowledge that the sugar industry during the past and current years has been beset by many difficulties, not least of all being the rise in exchange which penalizes the Hongkong sugar refining companies in favour of their most formidable competitors in Japan. While our local companies have had to contend with difficulties over which they have no control it is some satisfaction to learn that in the period of adversity our rivals have not made much of the opportunity which circumstances combined to create in their favour. A vernacular contemporary, translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, finds a noticeable falling-off in the export of sugar from Japan this year. Our contemporary remarks that the largest market for Japanese sugar abroad is the Yangtze valley, Manchuria and Korea coming second. It makes capital out of the fact that the Hongkong Sugar Refining Company was hard pressed by the Japanese sugar in China, and has been closely affected since last year. Seeing this, the Hongkong company reduced the price of sugar from 6.45 taels to 5.85 taels in the summer last year. This had little effect, and the price was further reduced to 5.75 taels, without effect. On the other hand, the export of Japanese sugar swelled to an unparalleled extent, the stock of Hong-

kong sugar at Shanghai this year accumulating to 130,000 bags at one time. Surprised at this state of affairs, the Hongkong company has lowered its price several times since March last, and now it is selling at 5.1 taels, and has at last succeeded in beating Japanese sugar. This admission of defeat is encouraging to Hongkong, but at what price the victory was obtained we have yet to learn. In January the Daiichi Sugar Refining Company shipped to Shanghai 22,219 piculs. The figures fell off to 1,350 piculs in February, and none at all was shipped in March. In April the shipment amounted to only 2,025 piculs, and in May 2,430 piculs. The Japan Sugar Refining Company stopped shipments entirely until May, when it shipped 3,400 piculs. The following figures show the export of sugar to China, Manchuria, and Korea during the first five months of this year:

	Daire	Tokyo	Osaka
	Refining Co. Piculs.	Refining Co. Piculs.	Refining Co. Piculs.
January	25,044	2,569	4,670
February	7,465	15,148	3,600
March	8,310	6,930	1,420
April	7,148	4,840	3,900
May	8,075	—	2,892

The export during the above five months was not more than 132,000 piculs, a remarkable falling-off as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This retrogression on the part of the Japanese combine will be joyful news to Hongkong whose product in the China market, we are glad to observe, has succeeded in rehabilitating itself into favour with the Chinese consumers. Our Kobe contemporary is our authority for the statement, that while Japanese export of sugar to China in the earlier months of this year has fallen off, "Hongkong sugar has been selling rapidly." The stock at Shanghai, which at one time amounted to 130,000 bags, is now reduced to only 30,000 bags. When this fact is taken into consideration, the depression of the export of Japanese sugar to China cannot be attributed to the depression of trade in the Yangtze valley in consequence of the famine. Japanese sugar, it must be confessed, has been ousted by Hongkong sugar. The sugar exporters, however, are optimistic. They maintain that there are signs of trade revival in view of the promising crops this year. The season of business activity is about to set in, and they are confident of seeing a great increase in the business of sugar export after next month. Our contemporary, however, doubts whether these expectations can be realised, as the Hongkong company will assuredly keep up its competition.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE sugar season in Formosa is now almost over, says the *Asahi*, but the total output has not reached 100,000,000 kin, as estimated. The total was 52,667,500 kin, showing a decrease of about 18,000,000 kin, the figures for last year. This decrease is due to the failure of the cane-crop in consequence of a drought which prevailed during the planting season. Up to the end of last month, 60,563,802 kin of sugar had been sold.

THE receipts of the city of Manila for the month past show an increase of P53,631 over those of the corresponding month of last year. The total receipts were 1,805,385. The chief increases were in the land tax, maladero fees, license fees, sale of city land and the percentage tax of the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company. Decreases were shown in municipal court fees, cleaning of vaults and the installation and repair to private sewers.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning, as soon as the word "guilty" fell from the lips of the foreman of the jury, the first prisoner fell into a tremble and muttered, in Hindustani, "We shall hang, we shall hang, we shall hang;" while the third prisoner continued to recite prayers, as he had been doing all the morning. On hearing the sentence the fourth prisoner, a man of sixty, with his thumbs to his forehead, called out, "Good-bye, my friends."

THE death took place early on the morning of the 5th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. R. J. Ward, at No. 43, Nakamura Bluff, Yokohama, of Mrs. Roberts, widow of General Joseph Roberts, of the U.S. Army. Mrs. Roberts, says the *Japan Herald*, came to Yokohama in 1901 with her daughter, who was later married to Mr. Ward, and since the marriage she has resided with Mr. and Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Roberts has been an invalid for several years, but the immediate cause of death was apoplexy. She was 66 years of age. The funeral was arranged to take place yesterday afternoon.

IN the Summary Court this morning, a Chinese landlord called as his witness to prove a debt for rent a lad about three feet nothing, who, he said, was his rent-collector. His Honour the Police Judge looked at the youth and asked him how old he was. The lad said he was 18 by the Chinese computation. "I suppose you mean months," said his Honour. Plaintiff said the lad was his son and that was why he made him rent-collector; he was about 18 years old. His Honour in giving him judgment told the plaintiff that it was ridiculous for him to have a diminutive boy like that for a rent-collector and advised him to get a man.

THE formation of new companies in Japan has much decreased of late and on the other hand the new companies which cropped up during the business boom are continually being wound up. During the three months ending last month, according to the *Asahi*, the dissolution of 70 joint stock, 135 joint stock partnerships, and 40 partnership companies with an aggregate capital of about ¥7,000,000 was registered.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the 3rd Bait, "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 20th inst.:

March	"Albion"	Hume
Waltz	"Keltic D'Amour"	Waldteufel
Selection	"Bohemian Girl"	Balfe
Song	"The Better Land"	Coverly
Overture	"Egmont"	Beethoven
Two-Step	"Cool Hand Contest"	Piper
Selection	"A Runaway Girl"	Caryl
Narrative	"Eli Lielidze"	Faust
Regimental Marches		
God Bless the Prince of Wales		
God Save the King		

FROM a publication just issued by the Foreign Office it is learned that China is about to enter the world's wine market for the first time. The cultivation of grapes for wine has been going on experimentally for ten years on the shores of the Gulf of Chilli, where acres are planted with black and white grapes from every wine-growing country of the world. The results have been satisfactory, despite some attacks of phylloxera, and the cellars belonging to the vineyards are now stored with thousands of casks of wine, duly inscribed with description and date. None has yet been marketed, nor will any be sold until the autumn of 1908. A British official who visited the vineyards and reported to the Foreign Office tasted both red and white wines, which, he says, are excellent. The enterprise was started by a wealthy Chinese residing in the Straits Settlements under the direction of Baron von Babo, an Austrian expert.

THE following story is thus quaintly told by the *Japan Times*:—"About 11 on Tuesday night somebody was on the point of being drowned in the canal off Hachiken-cho, Honjo. A student who happened to pass by, deftly undressed and jumping into the water rescued the person struggling. When brought to terra firma the rescued proved to be a rare beauty of blooming seventeen, Suzu by name and an adopted daughter of Dr. Kawamura of the vicinity. She had become tired of this unkind world because of the ill-treatment of her mother by adoption, and hence her rash act. But what of the brave student who pulled her out from a watery grave? He had saved her, and he quietly went to where he left his clothes; but heavenly some rascal had run away with them. Only the hakama was there. The student smilingly put it on his body and calling a jinrikisha rode away without telling his name."

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Philippines internal revenue bureau for the fiscal year just ended the consumption of opium has increased instead of decreasing as the result of the Commission to lessen and eventually eradicate the use of the pernicious drug in the Philippines. During the fiscal year 1906 the tax on the drug consumed was P81,424.89 while this last year shows an increase of P508,196.77, or a total of P589,621.77. The total collections for the fiscal year were P1,748,953.91 as compared with P1,316,606.70, showing an increase of no less than P432,357.21, or 12 per cent on the total amount. Out of this the collections for the city of Manila amounted to P203,202.70. The main increase was from taxation on distilled spirits, cockpits, cedulas, opium, the land tax in the city of Manila, and the percentage tax paid to the city of Manila on its gross income. The municipal taxes collected in Manila amounted to P2,668,033 as compared with P2,465,780.40 the year previous. The San Lazaro estate also shows a very large increase owing to the increased number of pieces of the property that have been rented and to the increased rent that has been paid by the tenants during the year. The income of the estate for the fiscal year of 1906 was P16,044.50 while that for the fiscal year just ended was P52,467.37, showing an increase of P36,422.87. The apportionment of the internal revenue tax collected from all parts was as follows: To the insular treasury P3,425,485.23; to the provincial treasuries P1,657,750.53; to the municipal treasuries P3,313,369.76. The cost of collection of this tax was in all P655,302.00, or a percentage of 5.01 centavos for every peso collected.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 19th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen generally, particularly on the E. coast of China.

Pressure is still low over the S. part of the Yellow Sea. It is highest over Central China in the North, and over the S. part of the China Sea in the South.

Moderate variable winds will probably prevail in the Formosa Channel, and moderate S. monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

The Japanese returns are lacking.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.27 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, variable winds, light or moderate; thunder showers.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, variable winds; moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE INDIAN MURDER CASE.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

This morning at the Supreme Court the case of the charge against the four Indians for the murder of one Mela, a watchman at the godowns at No. 4 Hing Loon Lane, was continued when the brother of the deceased took the stand and gave important evidence. Witness said he was called by Thakur Singh to go to his brother's place, and when they got there the gate being closed Thakur climbed over it, and after a few minutes he returned and said, "Your brother has been chopped." They then went and informed the police. He was sure his brother had no enemies, he was a peaceful man. He lived quietly and had saved up \$400. Witness knew all the prisoners, and did not know why they should wish his brother harm. His brother knew them too, but they were acquaintances and not friends. Witness identified the body of his brother to Sergeant Gordon, as well as the broken trunk and all the deceased's property scattered about, from his box. Sergeant Gordon having given his evidence in accordance with the opening statement the case for the prosecution closed.

Dr. Ho Kai said he had no witnesses, and addressed himself to the jury, and made a point of the fact that the principal witnesses were accomplices. Those were Thakur Singh and Kissen Singh, and it was for the jury to consider whether their evidence had been sufficiently corroborated. At the conclusion of Dr. Ho Kai's address, the Attorney General reviewed the evidence and said that while there was evidence principally of accomplices who had turned King's evidence, they told a straight story which was corroborated by the constables who had given evidence.

His Honour: You can't call them King's evidence—they have not received a pardon.

The Attorney General: They have not received a pardon, my Lord, it is true, but they were discharged at the Police Court so that the prosecution might have their evidence, and they are quite safe—they will not be proceeded against.

His Honour: Still they are not King's evidence.

The Attorney General: I submit, my Lord, that they are. But that is of no importance; they were at least accomplices, and knew all about the commission of the crime.

After the Attorney General had completed his address, his Honour the Chief Justice said that King's evidence meant that a participant in a crime confesses his guilt and receives a pardon in order that his evidence may be obtained in the interests of justice. Owing to the noise, said his Honour, made by the fans, he did not catch the remark of the Attorney General that the two principal witnesses were accomplices, and that is why he wondered how the two men knew so much about the crime, and yet were not charged as accessories both before and after the crime.

His Honour then reviewed the evidence and at 11.55 a.m. the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The jury returned into Court at 12.35 p.m. and returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, but in the case of the third prisoner guilty in lesser degree.

His Honour, then assuming the black-cap, passed sentence of death upon each in turn.

The Court was clouded with Indians at the time, and a peculiar murmur passed over them as the sentence was pronounced.

CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD.

In this case Li Lung, the young man who sued for an order to set aside a certain indenture of mortgage dated the 28th March, as it was executed when he was alleged to be a minor, was charged with conspiring to defraud, in conjunction with other persons (unnamed), one Mah Fuk Sek, out of the sum of \$10,000.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defended the prisoner, and entered a plea of "guilty."

Mr. Slade said that the prisoner was a scion of a very respectable family, and was, although so young, a married man with one child. He lived up till last year at the family house, when his mother, a lady of strong character sent him to Hongkong to learn English, and here he unfortunately fell into the hands of older men and was led into a life of vice, and to carry on his career he was advised to represent himself as being of full age. He did not know that he was doing very wrong; he was a man of not very great intellect, and might, in fact, be called a fool, and the act he was induced to commit was partly stupid if partly criminal. But he was not one of those criminals who deserved a heavy punishment, as one who preyed upon society, and he would ask for a lenient penalty. The man had already suffered for his fault by worry of mind, besides having been already in gaol.

The Attorney General said the facts of the case were too new for it to be necessary for him to say anything and he would leave it to his Lordship's hands.

His Honour said that under all the circumstances he thought the justice of the case would be met by a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment without hard labour.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

The next case was that of Wong Kan-shiu, Li Chiao, who after being banished from the Colony for a period of five years from the 19th June, 1906, returned to the Colony and was arrested on the 16th June, 1907.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and the following jury was impanelled:—Messrs. Louis, A. Rose (foreman), Alex. Bain, Luigi A. Musso, Sghadore Musso, R. Lawrence, P. Maria Nolasco da Silva, and Ernest Gamble.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The police records were produced giving photograph, finger marks and description of the prisoner.

Prisoner strenuously denied that he had ever been banished, and the jury said they wished to see the scars described as being on his body, and retired at 1 p.m. for the purpose.

After the examination the jury said they were satisfied that the prisoner was the banished man, and his Honour sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour.

This closed the Criminal Sessions and the jurors were discharged.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIRST ROUND.

The first two matches in the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition were contested yesterday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure before a large gathering of military and civilian spectators.

V.R.C. "A" TEAM VS. R.E. "B" TEAM.

The V.R.C. team seemed to have had the better of the game throughout and had little difficulty in scoring 7 goals in the first half and 5 goals in the second half to their opponents' nil.

Considering that the R.E. "B" team are quite new to the game, it was generally conceded that they played well and tried to score but without success.

The following is the V.R.C. "A" Team:—H. A. Lammert (Capt.), L. E. Lammert, H. C. Sayer, N. H. Alves, A. V. Barros, J. M. Rosa Pereira and P. M. Remedios.

R.Y.C. "A" TEAM VS. "A" TEAM.

These teams next met, soon after the first match. This was by far the more interesting match of the afternoon as both sides seemed to be more evenly matched. The Artillery men, however, had the game in their favour, though being able to handle the ball better, and after the whistle went for half time, they had 3 goals to their credit against nil. In the second half the Engineers made many attempts to score, but were unsuccessful through not being able to shoot quicker, and the Artillery men scored another 4 goals before the game ended, thus making the score, 7 goals to nil.

It is rather difficult at the moment to say who will carry off the Shield this year, as there is plenty of time for the weaker teams to improve by hard practice. Opinions incline in favour of the Corinthian Club with the Artillery men as their most dangerous opponents.

THE BOAT ACTING IN FAISHAN CREEK.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

"One of the Survivors" contributes to the *London Times* an interesting account of this famous incident in the Opium War some fifty years ago, which was celebrated by a dinner at the Whitehall Rooms in London on June 1st, when Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton presided.

The correspondent writes:—

"For many months before June 1st, 1857, a strong fleet of Mandarin junks had assembled in the Faishan Creek, a tributary of the Canton River, from which strong position it was decided to dislodge them. Accordingly, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief, proceeded up the river from Hongkong in the *Commodore*, tender to the *Calcutta*, his flagship, towing the boats of that vessel. Just before daylight on June 1st the admiral advanced up the Faishan Creek in the *Commodore*, with the *Bounty* gunboat, having marines and bluejackets on board, in order to capture a fort mounting 19 guns. This was soon done. Meantime Commodore Sir Henry Keppel advanced up the channel with the boats under his orders to attack a fleet of 50 junks, which were moored in position to enfilade the attacking force. The junks opened a heavy fire on the boats, and kept it up till the boats were close alongside, when the crews abandoned their vessels and effected their escape across the paddy fields. In 20 minutes we had possession of 50 junks. Leaving some boats to secure the prizes, Keppel then proceeded about three miles further up the creek, where 20 more junks were visible moored across the stream in a very strong position. But when within a few hundred yards of the junks the boats grounded on a sand bar, upon which the Chinamen opened a murderous fire upon them, sinking the *Commodore's* galley and killing five out of six of her crew. This is the scene depicted in Brierley's picture of the action. The *Calcutta's* barge and pinnace were close by, so the Commodore jumped into the former and ordered a retreat. We then fell back on the gunboats to repair damages, all the boats being struck by round shot and grape.

"As soon as the tide rose we again advanced, and under a severe cannonade got alongside and boarded. The result of this action was the capture of between 70 and 80 heavily armed junks, mounting on an average from ten to 14 guns, many of them long 32-pounders of European manufacture. Great judgment was shown by the Chinese in selecting the position for the fleet, and they defended their ships with courage and effect, particularly the last division. When it is considered that the attacking force consisted of only pulling boats armed with 12-pounder and 24-pounder Howitzers, it must be allowed that the action of Faishan Creek was well planned and gallantly executed, and reflected credit on all concerned. Three officers and ten seamen and marines were killed, and four officers and 40 seamen and marines wounded, and it is a wonder that in the circumstances the loss was not greater.

"Among the survivors may be mentioned Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton, commanding the *Naughty* gunboat; Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, a nephew of the Commander-in-Chief, who was in the *Calcutta's* barge; Admiral Sir Wm. Kennedy, in the *Calcutta's* pinnace, which had a round shot through her; Admiral the Hon. Victor Montagu, in the *Hongkong*, hired steamer; and many others, some of whom celebrated the jubilee by a dinner at the Whitehall Rooms."

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ADMIRAL LICHUN PR. MOTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th July.
An Imperial Edict has been issued appointing Commander-in-Chief and Acting Admiral Li Chun as Chunai of Pakhoi and Ho Ching-ching, who was recently dismissed, and ordering Li to co-operate with the Linchow Prefect, Wong Wu, in carrying out the scheme of reorganisation in Linchow and Yenchow. The same Edict appoints the Provincial Judge of Kiangsi, Chün Ping-chik, as Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung.

TARTAR GENERAL DESIRES AUDIENCE.

A few days ago the Canton Tartar General, Kibi, telegraphed to the Throne applying for permission to return to the capital as he wishes to personally memorialise the Throne on important matters, and requesting the appointment of Lieutenant Tatar General Li Kwok-Git to take over the duties of the Tartar General. No reply has yet been received.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

A telegram has been received by the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum-tan, from the Ministry of Communications and Posts at Peking acknowledging the receipt of his several telegrams and also the telegrams of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, announcing the result of the recent meeting. The despatch states that the names of the newly-elected president and vice-president have been recorded at the Ministry, and the Ministry will to-day memorialise the Throne for the approval of these appointments and will reply as soon as sanctioned by Imperial decree.

WONGSHA-KONG-TEUN RAILWAY.

The first section of the main line of the Canton-Hankow Railway from Wongsha to Kung-Tsun was opened to public traffic yesterday, but the official opening ceremony will not be performed until the arrival of the first class carriages. Yesterday the first train consisted of one second-class passenger, or car, one luggage van and two third-class passenger cars. At 7 o'clock in the morning the officials and board of directors of the Company—the number of about 50 persons—were assembled at Wongsha. The engineer-in-chief, Taotai Kwong, and the assistant engineer-in-chief, Chan, were present to welcome the visitors and an address was read. After much firing of crackers the train was started on its first journey to Kung-Tsun. About sixty or seventy passengers availed themselves of the opportunity of having the honour of being a passenger on the first train run on this line. Among the passengers was the manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The engineering staff arranged for saloons of crackers on the train's arrival at each station, and upon arrival at Kung-Tsun a photograph was taken of the party. The return journey was made at nine o'clock.

PROMOTION.

The Ministry of Law at Peking has telegraphed to Canton transferring Mr. Liu, of the teaching staff of the Canton School of Law, to Peking for duty at the Ministry, but it is not yet ascertained if Mr. Liu will consent to proceed to Peking.

SHUM WANTED.

The Kwangtung merchants of the Straits Settlements, etc. have wired to the Waiwupu and to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, requesting those Ministries to memorialize the Throne to at once order H. E. Viceroy Shum to the South as this province is now in a state of unrest owing to the activity of the anti-monarchists.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

The police authorities of the Northern and Southern Central Stations in the Western suburb have communicated with all opium divan-keepers within their jurisdiction warning them that if their establishments are not closed by the end of the sixth moon, their premises will be sealed up and their owners fined.

It is reported that several opium divan keepers and keepers of opium selling establishments inside the city have drawn up a petition to the Authorities praying for an extension of the time limited for the closing of their establishments. A similar petition was flatly refused the other day, so it is very doubtful if this petition will succeed.

THE Guild of Retail Rice Dealers in Kobe has raised the price of rice to 21 sen (per *sho*) on the first class, 20.5 sen on the second class, 20 sen on the third class, 19.5 sen on the fourth class, and 19.1 sen on the fifth class since 4th inst. The rate of 21 sen per *sho* of rice is the highest ever known in Kobe. The rise is said to be due to the advance of the rice market in general, but it is attributed by some to the fact that some of the Kobe rice retailers are holding heavy stocks in the hope of making large profits. Some philanthropists in Hyogo, Fukui, and Iktumaye have begun to sell at cheaper rates to the poor.

SHIPPING AND MAIL.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Arrolton*) 21st inst.
French (*Salaris*) 22nd inst.
Indian (*G. Apier*) 22nd inst.
Indian (*Lightning*) 22nd inst.
German (*Prins Waldemar*) 24th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 28th inst.

The Japanese s.s. *Kashima Maru* left Moji on 17th inst. for this port, and is due to arrive here on 22nd inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Scharnhorst*, which left here on 19th ult., arrived at Gaps on 18th inst. at 6 a.m.

The Apac Co's s.s. *Gregory Apac* from Yokohama and Kobe left Moji on 17th inst. and may be expected here on or about 22nd inst.

The Java-China-Japan Line s.s. *Tjililit* left Moji via Amoy for this port on 19th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Montague* arrived at Nagasaki at 6 a.m. on 19th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day, for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on 21st inst.

Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

New Zealand Budget.

London, 17th. July.

The free list includes, cotton piece goods, dress prints, tapestry, sugar, unground spices, figs, dates, and linseed and olive oils.

The Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister, has announced that the education test will be imposed on Chinese, in addition to a poll tax.

The "Georgia" Explosion.

Another victim of the explosion in U.S.S. Georgia is dead.

Heavy Damages for Libel.

Messrs. Lever Bros., soap makers, in an action for libel against the associated newspapers, representing *The Daily Mail*, *The Mirror*, and *The Evening News*, have been awarded £50,000 damages.

The libel consisted of impugning the honesty of the firm by charging it with giving short weight.

HOW TO SECURE TRADE OF CHINA.

BUSINESS TRIP PROPOSED.

Suggesting that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce send a deputation of its members to the principal Chinese ports to meet the commercial bodies of those cities and thereby engender more friendly relations between the commercial and trade interests of the Occident and Orient, but especially for Seattle's benefit, and declaring that the lack of American intercourse with the Flowery Kingdom is due, not to the exclusion laws, but to the abuse of them by petty officials on the Pacific coast, Fletcher S. Brockman, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for China and Korea, yesterday addressed the Chamber of Commerce, reports the *Seattle Post* of 19th ult. He told of the field of commerce in awakened China, which lies open to the nation that will go after it in the right way. The speaker took occasion to pay high compliments to Chinese character. Mr. Brockman said, in part:

"China is destined to be the centre of the new world of civilization. I feel that the Chinese are the equals, if not the superiors, of any people of Asia. There is no people whose reliability is more thoroughly developed or whose generosity is greater. When a Chinaman gets ahead in a business sense he wants increase and he does not remain idly in his past condition. He is one of a people which appreciates all the demands of civilization and he spends his money freely. One of the great mistakes we have made in America is to assume an easy feeling of superiority. We have either spurned or patronized the Chinese and they rightly resented it.

"Seattle's position has been different from that of the rest of the country, and I do not intend to flatter when I say that your city's attitude toward Chinese is something of which the nation may well be proud.

"The transformation in China's educational system has been absolute and complete. The system which has held sway for 2,000 years was changed two years ago by the stroke of the pen of the Dowager Empress. The best modern education, that of Japan and America, has been adopted. American education is really the ideal of China. This has resulted in the sending of thousands of students abroad to study the conditions in other countries, and every one of these becomes an apostle for Western things. What this means to commerce is obvious.

"The entire industrial system of China has also changed. The reason for the tardy introduction of railroads in the empire is due to the fact that heretofore other nations have always used them for purposes of conquest and so far have succeeded in creating a panic every time the subject is broached.

"Because American promoters have not kept their promises that no other foreign capital should own these railroads it is almost impossible to get any concessions from the Chinese.

"The American missionary, from the business point of view, has been an advertisement for the West. His clothes, schools, and the materials he brings with him are effective in stimulating trade with our nation. He has created good feeling and good will toward us, and is, therefore, a real asset.

"The Chinese do not object to the exclusion act but they do object to being invited to an exposition afterward, to be caught at San Francisco and humiliated. Resentment for this petty treatment accorded them by petty officials it is at the bottom of the recent boycott.

"If we wish to get the trade of China we must put brains and enterprise into our commerce. We must go over here to stay with the people and study their wants. This is why other countries have greater success.

"In the famine the people affected had money to pay for the flour they needed but could not get it because of our trade relations and transportation facilities. The present condition of our merchants' marine has also much to do with it.

"I would suggest that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce send a deputation to China to meet with the chambers of the principal cities for the purpose of creating a better understanding between the two nations, and that in 1909, you be especially courteous to your Chinese visitors. It would be the best stroke you could make to render a real service to American trade."

The Chamber of Commerce unanimously expressed its appreciation of Mr. Brockman's counsel and address.

RICE MARKET IN JAPAN.

ABNORMAL PRICES RULING.

According to the *Japan Chronicle* the rice market in Japan has gone up abnormally of late. The rate is ruling at over Y17 per *koku*, and the rail price advanced in Kobe to over 20 sen per *ryo* which is said to be a record price for the city. Loud complaints are being heard from the poorer classes as to the dearth of rice. In an article the *Osaka Shimpō* observes that the present quotations on the rice market form a record. The causes which are forcing up the market may be varied, continues the *Osaka Journal*, but the general appreciation of commodities and the increase of Land-tax may be the principal factors. The failure of crops in Russia and China may also be responsible in some measure for rise of the market, but this having no direct bearing on the corn market of Japan, its influence on the Japanese rice market may soon disappear. It is generally admitted that the price of rice has been comparatively low, and that it was only natural that it should go up. The advance in the price of rice will increase the difficulty of the poorer classes to get a living, and will affect the country economically, but on the other hand it will increase the profit of the farmers, with the result of an enhancement in the value of land, which will give an inducement to capitalists to invest their money in real estate. The price of rice forms a most important question for the consideration of the economic circles of Japan, and it requires very careful study. The improvement of the living of the masses and the steady increase in the population will naturally increase the demand for rice, the output of rice in Japan will in time become inadequate to meet the demand, and the importation of cereals will rapidly increase. A large area of waste land still awaits cultivation, and the method of tilling land still leaves room for much improvement, so that the advance of the price of rice may hasten the cultivation of waste land and also bring about an improvement in the methods of tilling the soil.

AMERICA AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

Is it a fact (asks the *Washington Post* of the 25th May) that the United States is, in part responsible for the terrible famine that is killing thousands of people every day in various provinces of China? It is asserted by those who ought to know the facts of the situation that there is plenty of food in China and that the reason why people are starving is that they have been stripped of money by taxation to pay the Boxer indemnity to "Christian" nations. Nothing but prompt relief can prevent a million deaths. The "Christian" nations put the heaviest tax on the brutality of the conduct of some of them during their stay in China. In the matter of indemnity the powers demanded much more than the amount of their expenditures and a great deal more than the impoverished nation was able to pay. In plain truth the conduct of most of the powers including the enormous indemnity demand, was more outrageous than the Boxer insurrection. As one of the results of the taxation imposed upon the peasants "small children are being drowned or sold into slavery worse than death under the stress of the hunger of the parents."

The *Boston Advertiser* states the truth when it declares that no American attempts a defence of the part taken by our government in this indemnity business. The *Advertiser* further states that the only excuse that can be offered is that all the other "Christian" nations which assessed the indemnity on China participated in the same sort of robbery. The *Advertiser* quotes John D. Long, who was a member of the McKinley Cabinet as having said that he voted for the indemnity agreement only with the understanding that when the just claims of the United States had been satisfied, this government would remit the remainder of the fine. The *Advertiser* recalls the fact that John Hay stated, before the negotiations had been concluded, that he expected to announce to China the promise of restitution before his commission as Secretary of State should expire. According to his calculation, then, China has already paid all that is justly due. The *Advertiser* inquires: "What prevents a settlement now, therefore, and just that much relief of China, and to the famine?" And the *Advertiser* answers its inquiry thus: "The obstacle alone. The War Department long ago filed an outrageous claim for \$10,000,000. Nobody in the War Department, so far as we know, pretends to say that this claim is just or honest."

Our Boston contemporary recalls the fact that one of the officers of the Peking relief expedition, a man in the very best position for estimating the cost of the expedition about what the Government would have had to pay had the troops remained in barracks, is authority for stating that the extra cost of that expedition did not exceed \$1,500,000. The *Advertiser* submits that if China were relieved from any additional payments, the Chinese government would at once be in a position to relieve the famine and save the lives of the millions of Chinese who are otherwise condemned to death. But our Boston contemporary correctly concludes that "so long as the War Department's claim remains without honest adjustment, it is impossible for President Roosevelt to take any definite and final action in the way of announcing to China that no more payment need be made to the United States."

And finally the *Advertiser*, after declaring that a prompt settlement of balances would save the lives of a million unfortunate coolies, inquires: "Is it asking too much of Elihu Root and William H. Taft to suggest that they take up this matter now, when prompt action may save these lives?" The American people are not cruel or vindictive. Their feelings have been outraged in this indemnity matter. And the boasted "Christianity" of Europe and America has been and is shamefully satirized.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

THREATENED TROUBLE IN CANADA.

JAPANESE CONSUL'S SIGNIFICANT WARNING.

A San Francisco message to vernacular contemporaries states that the *London Morning Post* remarks that the dispatch of the United States squadron to the Pacific is nothing more than part of a policy of the U.S. Government for obtaining a vote of Congress for appropriations for the extension of the Navy and the Panama Canal operations.

Count Okuma, who recently received an anonymous telegram from the United States asking for his views on the report of the dispatch of the U.S. battleship squadron to the Pacific, has received a telegram from the *New York World* to the following effect:—"President Roosevelt has officially approved a scheme to muster a large squadron on the Pacific. Await reply in regard to the attitude of the Japanese people on the question."

Count Okuma has sent the following reply, which he had originally drawn up as a reply to the anonymous telegram:—"We feel very much surprised at the report that a squadron of 16 battleships is about to be sent out to the Pacific. In view of the most friendly and intimate relations which continue to exist between the two countries, I cannot believe that the United States will venture to resort to such an action as to menace Japan by force of arms. Nor can I find the existence of any factor which warrants the United States resorting to coercive measures and trying to force her demands on Japan by means of a demonstration of arms. The Japanese people hold to the principle of fair play and peace, and we would never take up arms unless compelled to do so by force of circumstances. We do not, however, hesitate to resist for the maintenance of the position of our country in the event of being menaced unjustly by force of arms, as we cannot passively endure injury to our national prestige. We are sincere in our desire to remove the fundamental cause which may be likely to disturb the friendship existing between Japan and the United States, in order to bind the two countries together more closely. The principal cause which disturbs the friendship between the two countries is the unfair discrimination in the treatment of Japanese in the United States. This demand of the Japanese people I believe, is righteous and fair, and is compatible with the aspirations of the United States people, who make fair-play their principle in life. I cannot find out any foundation in the war rumours."

Mr. Kato, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, has also received a similar telegram from the *New York Journal* above referred to. Mr. Kato has replied to the effect that in Japan no credit is placed in the report of the dispatch of the 16 battleships. At any rate, whether true or not, Mr. Kato concludes, such a matter is entirely the business of the United States, and no other country has anything to do with it.

A San Francisco message dated Saturday is to the effect that all the Japanese employed by the Army and Navy at Manila have been dismissed, instructions having been received from the Washington Government, it is stated to discharge them. This message adds that the sending of the principal force of the U.S. fleet to the Pacific is believed to be the first step towards the maintenance of a permanent powerful squadron on the Pacific.

The U.S. Government, it is further added, is to submit to Congress a project to construct large docks on the Pacific coast.

The *New York Herald* (to which the Japanese statements have been cabled so freely) is apparently doing its utmost to stir up anti-Japanese feeling, publishing wild statements daily. That journal declares that the dispatch of the battleships of the Atlantic squadron to the Pacific, as decided by the President, is connected with the troubles between Japan and the United States. This does not admit of any doubt, despite all the efforts made by the Washington authorities to deny it, such denials being made for the purpose of reconciling the Japanese.

A further message to the *Asahi* states that the *Evening Post* expresses its strong disapproval of the dispatch of the squadron to the Pacific, and declares that the action may be taken by the world as a menace to Japan.

A special London message to the *Osaka Jiji* states that the London Press generally withholds comment on the news of the U.S. squadron's visit to the Pacific. The *Globe* refuses to accept the explanation of the U.S. authorities that the dispatch of the squadron had no connection with the diplomatic situation between Japan and the States, and declares that this action of the U.S. Government is tantamount to siding with the Californians and creating a menace to Japan.

A correspondent has gone to the trouble and expense of cabling that the troops of the U.S. standing army and the volunteers of California opened their usual manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of San Francisco on the 15th instant, which will continue for 15 days. The general plan of the manoeuvres is the defence against invasion by a fleet of a supposed enemy.

A London message to the *Asahi* states that the U.S. Ambassador in London, speaking at a dinner given by him in honour of Independence Day, stated emphatically that the policy of the United States was only the maintenance of peace. Referring to the diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, the Ambassador remarked that the attacks on the Japanese restaurants in San Francisco were undoubtedly a matter for regret, but he deprecated the idea that Japan and the United States which were on very friendly and intimate terms, would be involved in serious trouble on account of such a matter as that. He contradicted the statements of the *New York Herald*.

Japanese papers state that the working classes in Canada are threatening to oppose the arrival of further contingents of Japanese labourers by force of arms, if necessary. The Canadians maintain that the supply of labour in Canada is more than sufficient, but yet more

Japanese are coming into the country in large numbers. Our contemporaries observe that Japanese labourers in Hawaii have been rapidly transigrating to British Columbia, and the Japanese who have by this means obtained Canadian territory are said to have reached an enormous total.

A telegram to the Government the Japanese Consul at Vancouver states that the supply of labour in the neighbourhood of Vancouver exceeds the demand, and as numbers of Japanese labourers pass thence into the territory of the United States, it can be seen that it is very difficult for Japanese coming from Hawaii to obtain employment. The Japanese labourers in Vancouver are now placed in a very trying position in consequence of the decline of the rate of wages and also of the continued arrival of Japanese from Hawaii. The Japanese Consul expresses a fear—which is significant—that the new-comers may be led to act in such a way as to bring disgrace upon the national prestige of the Empire, owing to the great difficulty in getting a living, and the Consul says that he may be compelled to send them back. The Japanese labourers arriving at Vancouver from Hawaii of late are new emigrants, which shows that they have gone to Hawaii with the fixed object of transigrating to Canada. There are ways of proceeding direct to Canada from Japan, points out the Consul, and they may go direct if they are guaranteed employment. It is extremely unwise for emigrants to proceed to Canada *vis* Hawaii and incurring extra expense without first obtaining information as to the situation of the labour-market in Canada. —*Japan Chronicle*.

AUDITING MONOPOLIES.

The essence of the evil underlying all monopolies, except the few which, in the initial stage of some enterprises may reasonably demand some compensation for the risks which they run in undertaking an experiment which, if successful, will benefit the world, while, if it prove unsuccessful, will react upon their conductors alone—is that they charge more for their services than they should, if competition forced them to lower their rate to the safest probable minimum, and thereby fetch some of the gain which should go into the pockets of the general consumer. Gain, in this case, means of course reduction of cost, or the difference between the two prices at which anything can be sold, or any service rendered. Now an auditing monopoly is open to the same objections any other. These remarks are not levelled at any particular business but designed to uphold a principle. There may be half a dozen Chartered Accountants in any town, and they may be well provided with all the competition needed in any healthy rivalry. But there are rivalries—and rivalries. Of late years, a very healthy description of competition has been disclosed, not merely in the rivalry of different businesses carried on under the same style and title but in the starting of similar kinds of business under different titles and styles. In other businesses the Accounting and Auditing, different principles may even be worked upon—a freedom hardly allowable to Accounting which has its own limitations. But of late years, trading and examinations for Accountants have been cheapened so as to make the profession of Accounting less difficult than it was before; and though there is no design of a disguised advertisement in these remarks and no society or institution will be varied, varieties of Auditing and Accounting firms which have existed at home for some time, are now being extended into this country and may well claim a share of public patronage and encouragement. Whether it be true or untrue, that some heads of businesses which retained properly diplomaed Accountants have not themselves received the hall-mark of their own employes, there is no reason why the widest publicity should be given to the circumstance of a new and wholesome competition in the business of Accounting and Auditing, which may tend to reduce its costliness. —*Indian Engineering*.

FLOUR TRADE IN JAPAN.

STEADY INCREASE IN IMPORTATION.

The importation of American flour continues to increase steadily and last year the importation amounted to 3,500,000 bushels. When this is added to the flour produced in Japan, the total annual consumption of flour in this country amounts to over 4,200,000 bushels. The marked increase of the importation of flour since the Russo-Japanese war has given an incentive to the flour-milling industry in Japan, with the result that old companies have extended their works and new companies have rapidly been formed. There are now 21 new mill companies, and according to the vernacular papers the output of flour in 24 hours when these new mills come into full operation is estimated at 5,480 barrels, or 21,921 bags, in addition to some 19,200 bags produced by the old mills. In addition there are two mills in Manchuria—the Changchung flour mill, and Manchuria flour mill, these two mills producing 400 barrels each. When the output of the mill at Hankow, 400 barrels, is added, the daily output of flour in Japanese mills in the Far East will amount to 25,812 barrels or 774,360 bags a month—9,292,320 bags a year. Assuming the demand for flour in Japan is 4,500,000 bags a year, there will be an excess of supply of nearly that amount—i.e. the output will be nearly double the present demand. The principal mills are—the Imperial Flour Mill Company, with a capital of ¥500,000; producing capacity 500 barrels a day; the Toa Flour Mill, with a capital of ¥3,000,000 producing capacity 600 barrels; the Meiji Flour Mill, capital ¥500,000, producing capacity 500 barrels; Dai Nippon Flour Mill, ¥500,000, producing capacity 500 barrels; the Nishin Flour Mill, capital ¥500,000 and producing capacity 400 barrels, the Mogi Flour Mill (at Kanagawa), producing capacity 100 barrels; the Changchung Flour Mill, producing capacity 400 barrels; and the flour mill at Hankow, producing capacity 600 barrels. —*Japan Chronicle*.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

MENU.

SATURDAY, July 20th, 1907.

DINNER.

HORS D'OEUVRES.

Sardines on Toast.

SOUP.

Mock Turtle.

FISH.

Baked Fish and Tomato Sauce.

ENTREES.

Lamb Cutlets on Green Peas.

Australian Bacon and Beans.

Sweetbread Patties.

CURRY.

Goa Curry.

JOINTS, &c.

Roast Sirloin of Beef and Horseradish.

Roast Capon and Celery Sauce.

Boiled Leg of Mutton and Caper Sauce.

Cold Galantine of Veal and Mixed Salad.

SWEETS.

Rice Pudding.

Noyau Ice Cream and Finger Cakes.

Cheese Biscuits.

Tipsey Cakes.

DESSERT.

Coffee.

Fruits.

[663]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.

Apply to—

COMPRADORE.

Barretto & Co.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [576]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "SATSUMA."

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th Aug., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [662]

"HOOLIGANISM" IN KOBE.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 7th inst. says:—On Friday afternoon at about 2 o'clock four children were on the Minatogawa bank, when one of them, a girl of twelve, was enticed by a coolie, about 32 years of age, to leave the others. When a little distance away he picked up the child and carried her to the Minatogawa tunnel. The other children, frightened, ran and informed the mother of the girl. Information was at once given to the police, and a number of constables were immediately sent to the Minatogawa bank. The girl was met proceeding towards her home. She was weeping and very frightened. The man outraged her and then ran away towards Nagata, going out by the western end of the tunnel. Up to about 6 p.m., a number of men suspected of being the assailant were apprehended, but they were all allowed their liberty as there was no evidence against them. The culprit is still at large. He is said to be the type of coolie employed in the iron works.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE LIST.

Following are further alterations in Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.'s share list to-day:

Hongkong Bank	.....	\$ 68 1/2
(London)	.....	£ 80
Yangtze Insurance	.....	180 b.
Hongkong Docks	.....	100 b.
Cements	.....	11
Union Waterboats	.....	12 1/2 s.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	.....	2 1/2
Do. demand	.....	2 1/2 7/16
Do. 4 months' sight	.....	2 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	.....	2 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	.....	53 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	.....	2 1/2
India T.T.	.....	16 1/2
Do. demand	.....	16 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	.....	7 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	.....	6 1/2 1/2 prem.
Java—Bank T.T.	.....	10 1/2
Barro	.....	13 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight I/C	.....	2 1/2 15/16
6 months' sight I/C	.....	2 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	.....	54 1/2
do. do.	.....	55 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	.....	23 1/2
4 months' sight France	.....	2 1/2
6 months' sight	.....	2 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	.....	2 1/2
Bar Silver	.....	31 1/2
Bank of England rate	.....	4 1/2
Bank of France	.....	3 1/2
Barro	.....	5 1/2

Intimations

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.

TALKING
MACHINES
AND
RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived
LARGE AND VARIED
ASSORTMENT

MUSIC
Comic Opera Scores
and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1906. [32]

THE
LEADING COGNAC

18
J. & F. MARTELL'S.



.....per dozen \$25.00

.....".....".....28.00

V.S.O.P. 40.00

V.V.S.O.P. 90.00

SOLE AGENTS:

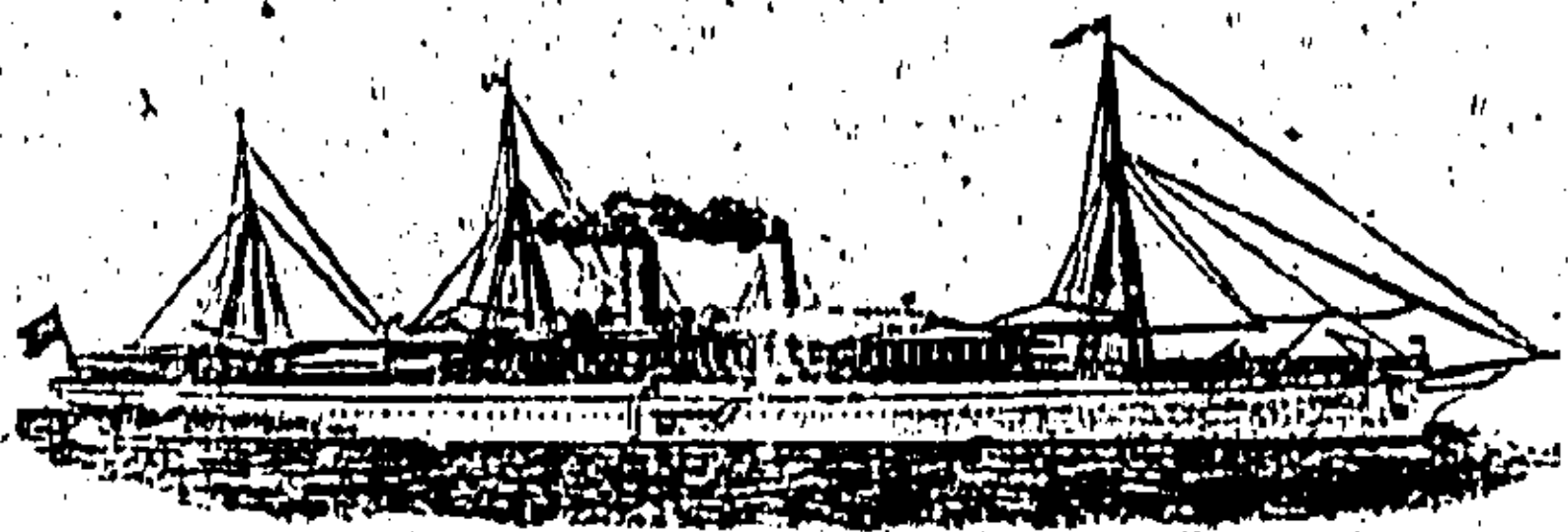
H. PRICE & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907. [34]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific to the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S.	Tons
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....6,000.....THURSDAY, Aug. 1st.....Aug. 19th	
"MONTEAGLE".....6,163.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th.....Sept. 7th	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....6,000.....THURSDAY, Aug. 29th.....Sept. 16th	
"TARTAR".....4,425.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th.....Oct. 5th	
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....6,000.....THURSDAY, Sept. 26th.....Oct. 14th	
"ATHENIAN".....3,882.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th.....Nov. 2nd	

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Patriotic "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 23 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence Loo. Via New York Loo.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways.....£40.....£42.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
J. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On
TIENSIN v. SWATOW & CHEFOO. "HIPSANG".....SATURDAY, 20th July, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI....."HINSANG".....TUESDAY, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI....."CHOYSANG".....TUESDAY, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. "KUTSANG".....TUESDAY, 30th July, 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	Single.	Return.
Penang	85	130
Calcutta	165	250

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG....."SINGA".....22nd July, 9 A.M.
CEBU and ILOILO....."SUNGKIANG".....23rd " 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI....."SHAHSING".....25th " "
YOKOHAMA & KOBE....."TAIYUAN".....29th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE....."CHINGTU".....3rd Aug., 4 P.M.

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passenger.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 20th July, at Noon.
ROBI.....	2540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

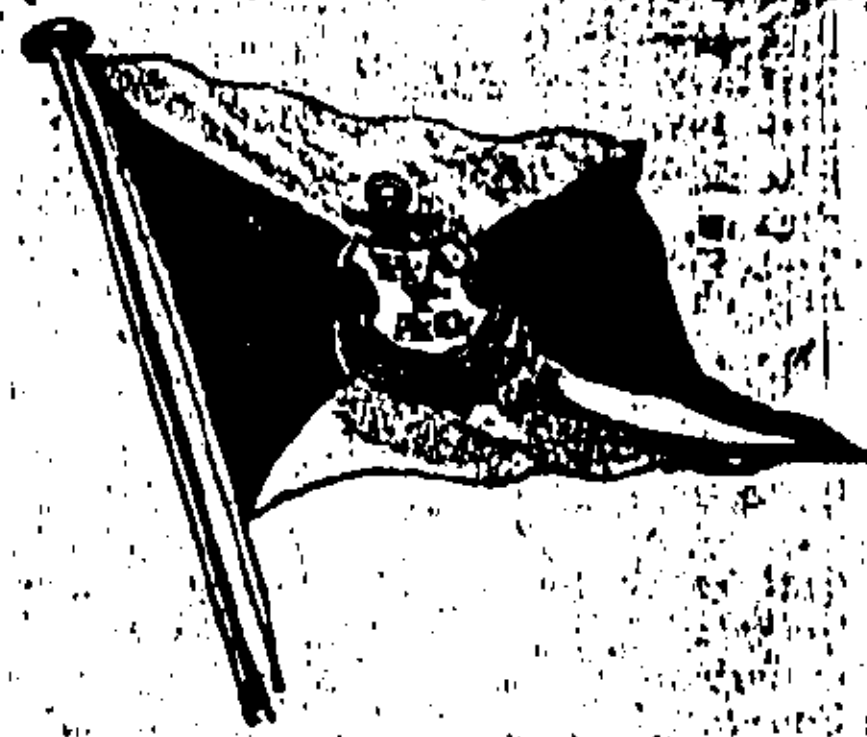
Steamship To sail
"ABERLOUR".....FRIDAY, 23rd August.
For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159,000 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HAMBURG, HOHENSTAUFEN.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

HAMBURG.....2nd Aug.

SCANDIA.....7th Aug.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907.

HAMBURG.....4th Sept.

RHENANIA.....4th Oct.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)
THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above,
on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN-PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

VIA

MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	About 15th Aug.
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	10th Sept.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The two-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's
shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in
cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED

STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings
Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other

Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail on

"KASATO MARU".....6,100.....End of Sept.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other
Eastern and Western Coast ports of South
America in connection with Steamers of the
Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and
Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
Yok Building.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Corrected 12th July, 100 cts. per S. Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	20
" Roast—Shiu	20
" Breast—Ngau Lam	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
" Sirloin—Ngau Lam	30
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung	26
Bullock's Brains—, Know	per set
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	55
" Head—Ngau Tau	80
" Heart—Ngau Sum	per lb
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
" Feet—Ngau Keik	each
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	17
" Liver—Ngau Con	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai- tau-koek	1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pai Kwai	24
" Leg—Young Pai	24
" Shoulder—Young Shau	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong	24
" Brains—Chi Kwai	per set
" Feet—Chi Kerk	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	12
" Head—Chi Tau	12
" Heart—Chi Sum	each
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	pair
" Liver—Chi Kon	28
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwai	21
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	—
" Leg—Chu Pei	22
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	16
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Young Tau	60
" Keek	each
" Heart—Young Sum	each
" Kidneys—Young Yiu	10
" Liver—Young Con	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	—
Suet, Beef—Sung Ngau Yau	16
" Mutton—Sung Young Yau	24
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

POULTRY.

	Cents.
Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	30
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kau	each
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz
Fowls, Canton—Kai	each
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	each
Geese—Ngo	each
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	each
Ngo	pair \$
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each
Hare—Tu Chai	—
Partridge—Che Khoo	—
Pheasant—Shap Kai	pair
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each
Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	20
Quail—Um Chus	—
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	dozen
Snipe—Sa Chui	each
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	60
" Hen—Na	45
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap	pair
Teal, Shanghai, Sulap	pair
Wild Ducks, Canton—Sung Shing Sui	pair

FISH.

	Cents.
Barbel—Ka Yu	10
Bream—Bin Yu	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	14
Carp—Li Yu	18
Catfish—Chik Yu	21
Codfish—Mun Yu	24
Crabs—Hoi	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	12
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	14
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	11
Dog Fish—Ti Tu Sa	10
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	14
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	14
" Yellow—Wong Sin	24
Frogs—Tien Kai	28
Garoupa—Sek Pan	22
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	12
Herrings—Tso Pak	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	12
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	12
Lobsters—Lung Ha	30
Mackerel—Chi Yu	14
Monk Fish—Moa Yu	24
Mullet—Chai Yu	22
Oysters—Sung Hoo	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Tau Loo	13
Pike—Fa Paw Poong	8
Plaice—Pan Yu	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	22
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	48
Ray—Pai Pa Sa	9
Rock Fish—Sek Kuo Kung	14
Roach—Chan Yu	28
Salmon, (Cton), fresh water—Ma Yau	28

	Cents.
Shark—Sa Yu	8
Skate—Fo Yu	10
Shrimps—Ha	24
Snapper—Lap Yu	22
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	20
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keek Yu	20
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

FRUITS.

	Cents.
Almond—Hung Yau	18
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	26
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping	—
" Small—Hoi Tong	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi	each
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sung Sheng	3
" Heung Chai	6
" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chiu	—
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	—
Carambols—Yeung Tou	—
Cicoanuts—Yeh Tse	20
Grapes—Sin Tai Tse	—
Lemons, China—Ning Moody	8
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moody	5
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con	40
" Fresh, Lai Chi	10
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning	—
" Moong	each
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	10
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tse	doz
Oranges, (American)—Sung Sheng Tim	—
" Chang	12
" Small—Tai Kut	each
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam	8
Passion Fruit	each
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li	—
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	—
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	18
Peanuts—Fa Sang	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Chie	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	—
" 1st Paw-law	each
" and coking—Chung-tang	8
" Paw-law	—
Platams—Tai Chen	—
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	6
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each
Walnuts, Hop Tou	12
" Green—Sung Hop Tuo	—
Shanghai Lo Kwai	6

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Cents.
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah	—
" Chi Chai	—
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	—
" Tau	9
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	—
" Pip Tau	9
Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai	3
Beans Long—Tau Kok	6
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	4
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	4
Brussica—Pak Choi	4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	3
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	4
Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau	each
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai	10
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	—
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai	—
" Medium size—Cheung Yeh	—
" Choi-fa	each
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	1
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi	—
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi	—
Chilies Dried—Con Lat Chiu	8
" Red—Hung Fa	8
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Lin	—
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	1
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	—
Garlic—Suen Tau	6
Ginger, young—Sun Tai Keung	12
" old—Lo Keung	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	24
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	each
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	1
" Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai	7
Musk Melon	20
Mushrooms Fresh—Sung Cho Kho	45
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau	6
" Green—Sung Chung	4
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	4
" Japan—Yat Poon	—
Okra—Mo Ker	—
Panley, English—Yeung Un Sai	30
Crabapples	—
Green Peas—Cheng Tau	—
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu	—
" Tsai	3
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai	3
" American—Fa Ki	—
" Foochow—Fuk Chai Shu Tsai	3
" Macao—Oh Moon	—
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	—
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	dozen
Rhubarb	—
Shalots—Con Chung Tau	8
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi	4
Spiffach—Vio Choi	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	6
Taro—Wu Tai	—
Turnips, Pundit (Loong)—Low Pak	4
" English—Yeung Low Pak	each
Vegetable Marrow—Chik Ken	10

Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi
Cattails—Lan Kok
Lily Roots—Liu Ngau
Yams—Tai Shue
Sage
C. W. Buttrick,
Inspector of Markets,
The prices necessarily vary from day to day,
and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel
vendors to sell at the prices quoted.
G. A. WOODOCK,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Shipping.

Arrivals.
Totomi Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,412, M. Winkler, 18th July, 1907, Gen. N. Y. K.
Sakuma, Br. s.s., 2,600, Armstrong, 18th July, New York 20th May, Gen. D. & Co. Ld.
Vatubug, Br. s.s., 2,240, Courtney, 18th July, —Molli 13th July, Coal—J. M. & Co.
Ulina Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,473, K. Loh, 18th July, —Molli 13th July, Coal—M. B. K.
Teau, Br. s.s., 1,310, A. Somerville, 19th July, —Molli 13th July, Coal—M. B. K.
Selo Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,938, G. Noken, 19th July, —Foot 16th July, Gen. O. S. K.
Simongan, Dut. s.s., 1,202, T. C. Zuyderhond, 19th July, —Samarang 7th July, and Singapore 12th, Sugar—B. & S.
Doli, Nor. s.s., 610, J. Dawming, 19th July, —Wakamatsu (Japan) 11th July, Coal—Wallem & Co.
Choysoag, Br. s.s., 1,424, A. E. Sandback, 19th July, —Shanghai 14th July, and Swatow 18th, Coal—J. M. & Co.
Austria, Aust. s.s., 4,879, A. Blaffer, 19th July, —Trieste 27th May, and Singapore 13th July, Gen. S. W. & Co.
Peleus, Br. s.s., 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 19th July, —Shanghai 16th July, Gen. B. & S.
Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 19th July, —Fochow 16th July, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 18th, Gen. D. L. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour.
Totomi Maru, for Singapore.
Kwangshai, for Shanghai.
Choysoag, for Canton.
Doli, for Bangkok.
Loongsoag, for Manila.
Katherine Park, for Karatsu.
Peleus, for Singapore.

Departures.
July 19.
Sunda, for Shanghai.
Syrin, for Singapore.
Sashu Maru, for Swatow.
Pitanghoo, for Hainan.
Totokan, M. s.s., for Kutchinotzu.
Yangtze, for Saigon.
Katherine Park, for Karatsu.
Vandalla, for Singapore.
Kyo Maru, for Canton.
Loongsoag, for Manila.
Kwangshai, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.
Per Teau, from Manila—Mrs. O'Flynn and son, Major M. P. Peters, Mrs. M. G. Hutton, Mr. Rice, Lieut. Cook, Messrs. G. Stand, Miss Bovie, Judge and Mrs. Lobinger, Mr. Donato, Miss Segimundo, Messrs. Wakefield, Okano, Beki, Wight, and 11 Chinese.
Per Haitan, from Coast Ports—Mr. and Mrs. Maier, Miss Heydenreich, Messrs. Sandeborn, Frikke, Sinden Meyer, Rev. Waller, (to Chinese).
18th July—Poono, Nore.

Passengers departed.
Per Zieten, for Shanghai—Mrs. Atwood, Mrs. Jester, Mrs. P. M. Bragg, Messrs. J. Canaboso, M. Francico, B. Penline and Flores. For Nagasaki—Messrs. H. Williamson, O. Watanabe, Oshima and Ito. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ardian, Messrs. Chew Yick Choi, Ng Cheuk Chin and Avi. For Yokohama—Messrs. Otto Mittelbach-Scheidt, W. Allen, Kanazawa, F. Suzuki and H. N. Walsh.
Per Manila, for Guinea—Messrs. Paul Meyer, F. Schneider, and 18 Chinese. For Melbourne—Mr. D. A. L. Kenny. For Manila—Messrs. I. Wallward, S. J. Gilchrist, A. R. Fletcher, T. H. Pardo de Tavera, C. Tavera, A. Tavera, McMillan, H. Bolli and C. Lait.
Per Bremen, for Hamburg—Messrs. J. L. de Bank-Langenhorst, B. Gynal, Rev. and Mrs. Bullard, A. E. F. and children, Messrs. Cheong Fioh, Chong Lau Koi, Lieut. and Mrs. T. M. Clinton, Mr. J. W. Curtis, Mrs. Chan and servant, Messrs. R. J. Fougali, C. W. Frick, A. Fischer, W. J. de Graaf, W. H. Cranberry, Mr. and Mrs. P. Herring, Messrs. H. Hymann, H. Hymann, R. Hoffmann, Mrs. H. Katsen, A. Kück, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Kuehn and children, Mr. F. H. Lathrop, Mrs. C. Mc-Lary and child, Dr. W. Miller, Mr. C. Myers, Mrs. E. Mitchell, C. Ott, J. Prensart, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Palmer-Lee, Messrs. Wm. Rosenkrantz, von Reck, M. A. Reich, Mr. A. Schaefer, Rev. L. H. Sidebottom, Mr. and Mrs. W. Theodor, T. A. Toeller, Dr. G. L. Luck, Mr. Witschel, and Capt. Wilhelmson.

Shipping Reports.
Str. Yatting, from Molli—Strong S.W. winds and sea fine weather.
Str. Choy Ang, from Shanghai, etc.—Light variable winds to calm cloudy weather and low barometer throughout voyage.
Str. Teau, from Manila—Moderate, equally, S.W. winds, moderate sea; clear weather to 20 N. 115.5 E. thence light and variable winds, smooth sea.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STRAMERS.
Angbia, Ger. s.s., 1,007, Chr. Kumpel, 14th July, —Bangkok 4th July, and Swatow 13th, Rice—B. & S.
Aila, Br. s.s., 4,075, Harry Gaultroger, 10th July, —San Francisco 17th June, Honolulu 18th, Yokohama 1st July, Kobe 3rd, Nagasaki 5th, and Shanghai 7th, Mails and Gen. O. S. & S. Co.
Clam Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,103, J. Jensen, 18th July, —Saigon 14th July, Rice—J. & Co.
Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,302, E. Beetham, R.W.R., 30th June, —Vancouver (B.C.) 11th June, and Shanghai 27th, Mails and Gen. C. P. R. Co.
Fri, Nor. s.s., 863, C. Wagle, 19th July, —Touareg 13th July, Salt—Raggard, Thorson & Co.
Fritthof, Nor. s.s., 801, O. Andersen, 16th July, —Canton 16th July, Coal—Aagaard, Thorson & Co.
Hilary, Ger. s.s., 1,276, H. Decker, 14th July, —Macassar 5th July, Sugar and Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 63, E. Corell, 17th July, —Haliphong and Hoibow 16th July, Gen.—A. R. M.
Hugh, Br. s.s., 1,204, A. Mathias, 17th July, —Hoibow 16th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,506, F. E. Cope, 14th July, —Shanghai 11th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Kotsang, Br. s.s., 3,100, R. C. D. Bradley, 16th July, —Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 17th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Massa Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,924, H. Feldmann, 18th July, —Yamato 14th July, Gen.—O. S. & S. Co.
Nippon, Aust. s.s., 4,915, E. Tazobochi, 18th July, —Shanghai 14th July, Ballast—S. W. & Co.
Nunamita, Ger. s.s., 2,804, H. Feldmann, 18th July, —Portland, Or. 11th June, Flour—P. & A. S. S. Co.
Orland, Nor. s.s., 917, T. A. Lie, 12th July, —Hamburg 24th May, Gen.—Order.
Persia, Br. s.s., 2,744, A. Dixon, 16th July, —San Francisco 14th June, Honolulu 15th, Yokohama 16th July, Kobe 18th, Nagasaki 19th, and Shanghai 14th, Mails and Gen.—O. S. & S. Co.

**Phraong, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. Bucking, 17th July, —Bangkok 9th June, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.
Fromelhus, Nor. s.s., 1,032, O. Cornelissen, 14th July, —Bangkok and Swatow 13th July, Rice—N. Y. K.
Ragnar, Nor. s.s., 1,220, G. Nielsen, 4th July, —Rajang (Borneo) 3rd July, Timber—S. W. & Co.
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2,068, R. Peter, 10th July, —Bangkok 4th July, Rice and Timber—B. & S.
Sarpedon, Br. s.s., 3,322, Bailey, 18th July, —Singapore 13th July, Gen.—B. & S.
Shakano Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,302, T. Sugli, 7th July, —Saigon 3rd July, Rice—Order.
Spir, Nor. s.s., 870, A. Steen, 11th July, —Bangkok 8th July, Rice and Wood—S. W. & Co.
Sungking, Br. s.s., 987, G. H. Pennefather, 17th July, —Cebu and Hoilo 13th July, Sugar and Wood—B. & S.
Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,450, L. Dawson, 14th July, —Melbourne 11th June, Sydney 20th, Thursday Island 2nd, Port Darwin 3rd July, Zamboanga 8th, and Manila 12th, Gen.—B. & S.
Toly, Nor. s.s., 740, V. Egen, 16th July, —Bangkok 7th July, Rice—Wallem & Co.
Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,610, A. Fraser, 15th July, —Manila 13th July, Hemp—S. T. & Co.**

The Ships Passed Canal.

31st May—Benavus, China (P. & O.), P. E. Friedrich, Ernest Simons, Atoll, Sado Maru, Sator, Sanuki Maru, Sibirin, 4th June—Javahiri, Alderney, Konang Si, Rumania, Langedak, Tlan, Andra Rickman, 7th June—Dancalon, Dismal, Salsia, Simla, Braccon, shira, Samaria, Antiochus, 11th June—Benavus, Ambric, Prins Ludwig, 14th June—Hayden, Renalder, Salsura, Tonkin, Villa de la Clotat, Binge Maru, Perin, Tamba Maru, 18th June—Glenloch, 21st June—Saxonia, Sunda, Kintuck, Marcellus, 25th June—Idamonus, Monmouthshire, Sambla, Ghasri, Henschel, Puritan, Sarpidon, Tourana, Zilin, Schiafeli, 28th June—Formosa, Salsia, nna, Montrosi, Kauchai Maru, Salsia, Wih, 2nd July—Rohentlaufen, Benmohr, Inab, Maru, Poono, 5th July—Oceania, Indrani, Ajaz Palma, Trucur, Chikago Maru, Nere, Valvairi, 9th July—Inab Maru, 12th July—Iyo Maru, Glenavon, 16th July—Indrawadi, Glamorganshire, Kamakura Maru, Anatomi Maru, Tamboro.
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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	20,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,721,558	{ £1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex. 2/3d = \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906 }	4 1/2 %	\$80 ex n. issue \$22 1/2 now issue London £79.10/- ex new issue London £60 n. issue first call \$51
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$12,735	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6 for 1903)	...	\$270 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canlon Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,675,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 185,529	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11.16 per tael }	6 %	Tls. 72 1/2 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000	\$1,460,470	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 33 1/2 for 1906 }	5 1/2 %	\$770 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$461,467	\$1 for year ending 31.12.05	6 1/2 %	\$180
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$320,449	\$362,980	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$88 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,250,483	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$329 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	\$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000	\$20,170	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2.00 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$29 1/2 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$280,958	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16 = \$4.69 1905	...	\$69
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	Tls. 13,327	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 5 1/2 (Pref.) and final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 1/2 (ord.) for '06 Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8) for a/c 1907 }	11 1/2 %	Tls. 47
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$5,167,141	\$1,355,610	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907 \$0.50 }	4 1/2 %	\$25
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	Tls. 98,000	\$137	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	Tls. 48
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 1/2 %	\$100
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Tls. 8,935	\$1 for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	...	Tls. 4 (8 1/2) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 89 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£110,000	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 1/2 %	Tls. 15.80 sellers
Qiental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	...	G. \$5
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$64,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 %	\$17 1/2 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000	\$3,047	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$78
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,000	\$400,933	\$6 for and half-year making \$12 for 1906	12 %	\$101
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 74 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 23,117	{ Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year ending 31.12.06 on old capital }	8 %	Tls. 214 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 12,936	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 212 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,000	\$8,418	\$5 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 1/2 %	\$28
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	12 %	\$15
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$64,075	\$371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$118
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$56,218	Final div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$104
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 28,783	Tls. 1,935	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 13
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2 %	\$101
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$208,386	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$37 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 1/2 %	Tls. 101 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 50	Tls. 860,493	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 101 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 170,000	\$1,519	Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$50
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 64 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,039	\$21,660	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.06	11 %	\$11 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 1/2 %)	12 %	Tls. 50
Lau-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 82 1/2 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 325
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$906	\$7 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$87 1/2 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	1,200	£10	£10	£814	£850	1 1/2 per share for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none	\$53	\$5 for 1905	...	\$20 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	\$10	\$1 for 1904	...	\$14 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	15 1/2 %	Tls. 60 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	...	\$6 buyers
China Do. special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	none	\$25,000	80 cents for 1906	9 %	\$9 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$115,000	\$851	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$50,000	\$2,555	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	12 1/2 %	\$17 ex div.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$411,000	\$10,804	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$15,002	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$14 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,933	Final of \$18 making \$22 for yr. ending 31.12.06	9 1/2 %	\$245
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$105,000	\$4,361	\$2.00 for year ending 31.12.06	9 %	\$22 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$165,000	\$4,212	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907	10 1/2 %	Tls. 295 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw op platte in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 10,374	None	...	\$105 sa. and b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 27,993	...	51 pe sh. op. period fr. 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	9 1/2 %	\$1.65 sales
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,655	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 105 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	77,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	Tls. 4 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 45 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 7,990	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,323	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 11 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 3,354	Interim div. of 15/- for 1-year 1906	...	Tls. 300 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,592	Interim div. of 5/- for 1-year 1906	...	Tls. 270 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,592	None	...	\$7 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	none	Dr. 841,934	30cts. (old) & 19cts. (new) year ended 31.5.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 97
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$214	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	...	\$12 1/2
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295	Tls. 1,012	First year	...	\$10 1/2 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$349	70 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$4.00 on 100 Founders for year ending 31.5.1906	6 1/2 %	\$11 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$4	\$25,000	\$752	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$8
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	\$5,482	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	\$8
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$182	...	...	...

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJI-
BOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"
Captain Girard, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 23rd July,
at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line S.S. "Humbly" bound for Mar-
seilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. "TONKIN" 6th August.
S.S. "SALAZIE" 20th August.
S.S. "POLYNESIE" 3rd Sept.
S.S. "TOURANE" 17th Sept.
S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" 1st Oct.
S.S. "NERA" 15th Oct.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th
July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for
the above Ports, in connection with the Com-
pany's S.S. "Macdonald," 10,500 tons, from Colom-
bo, Passenger accommodation in which vessel
is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Ten for London (under arrangement),
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S.
"Persia," due in London on 8th September, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

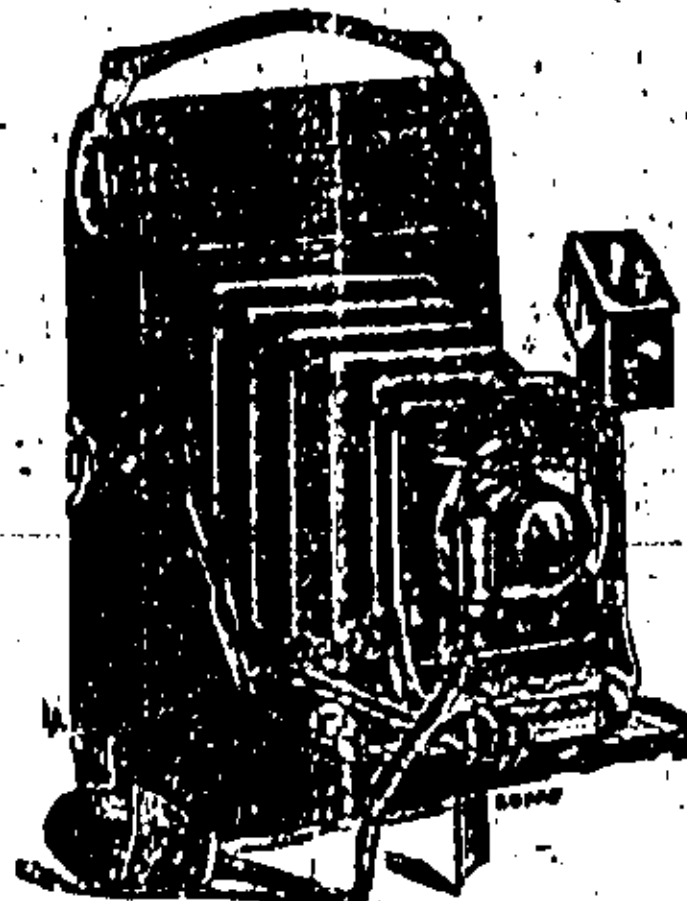
FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c. &c. &c.

Telephone 256.



DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.

DEWAR'S
WHISKY

Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER,

15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.